Enc. No. 26
Letter No. 73

Details of Progress reports
of the Special officer for the
Survey of Cuddapah
Buildings in Mysore

P-65

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE
REGD. NO.....
23 OCT 1914
MYSORE P. W. DEPT.

Enclosure No. 2
to letter No. 73

Details of
Engg. Reports of the Special Officer
for the Survey of Chalukyan
Buildings in Mysore
Season — May 1914.

H. Cousens
Special Officer

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Descriptive notes on the inspection of Chalukyan Buildings in Mysore.

Chitaldroog District.

Harihar Town - Harihar Sub-Taluk :-

Hariharesvara temple.

A large and well sculptured temple. The plan has a number of omissions and is incomplete. Verification of plan with measurements to be inserted and the sculptural ceilings to be shown in dotted lines on the plan. The lower part of the sculpture base of mahamandapam is silted up in the soil and should be partly cleared to show the sculpture. In the other parts of the building, the sculpture is similarly silted up. The tower over the shrine is modern. Cross sectional measured drawing of the mahamandapam showing the sculptured pier is necessary. Another photograph of no. 43 is to be taken as the present one contains some unsightly wooden erections here & there during some repairs. An architectural and sculptural description of the whole building is necessary. One or two photos of the main doorways may be inserted.

The time required is one month.

Ramapur Village. Harihar Sub-Taluk.

Eswara temple.

A small temple, all the outer buildings of which are comparatively modern. The Chalukyan portion is a small central mandapam in front of the shrine containing circular moulded black stone pillars.

and a finely carved black stone kauva. The shrine door is well carved & and faces north. The fact of the shrine facing north may probably indicate that the temple was at one time of larger size and had three shrines opening into the central pillared mandapam as several of the Chalukyan temples have. With this form of plan the main shrine faces east, and the other two shrines are on the north and south sides facing inwards towards the mandapam. Should such have been the plan here it would be the central and northern shrines which are now away and the south one which remains facing north. Outside of shrine and three sides of pillared mandapam enclosed in modern mud walls. The shrine tower is modern. One of the stone beams in the mandapam is broken and should be supported by a plain stone pier placed beneath.

The kauva is worthy of reproduction by photography but should others equally good be found to exist elsewhere. There may be no necessity for copying it this point can be afterwards decided

There is nothing to be done.

Vanditavare Village. Haveri Sub. Taluk.

Eswara Temple.

A small temple with shrine and mandapam around the outside of the shrine there is good carving. There is no tower over the shrine. In the mandapam there are 4 carved black stone pillars. The mandapam in front is surrounded by rough stone & [illegible] walls

outside of mandapam is enclosed and hidden by mad walls. ~~Hence~~ The carvings on outside shrine walls are visible. In the ceiling of the mandapam there are some carved panels. The doors to the shrine and the front mandapam are plainly carved. As a specimen of one of the small temples a plan might be made, and also description of the building.

A week or ten days is required.

Anekonda near Davangere town.

Esvara temple.

To the north of the temple, there is an inscribed stone covered with Chunnam.

Medium size temple with some fine carved pillars of varied design in the open front mandapam. The pale around the mandapam has some good sculptured panels. There are several well carved ceilings. outside of shrine is hidden under mud walls. No tower over shrine. Pillared mandapam is open.

Work done:-

Three photos have been taken.

Work to be done:-

measured plan and section of the building with ceilings in dotted lines on the plan. one or two photographs of the pillars may be taken. An architectural and sculptural description of the temple is required.

Time required.

Three weeks are required.

Chimna District

Belgavi Shikarpur Taluk.

Kedareshwara temple

The building comprises two district temples side by side; each of the temples has triple shrines, with large open pillared mahamandapam in front. The pillars are beautifully carved and polished in

black stones. There are towers over the three shrines of the main temple. They contain good carving, unfortunately much of it has been covered by plaster. This is among the one of largest ~~temples~~ and most important Chalukyan Buildings.

Work already done.

4 photos and one plan.

Work to be done.

The plan contains a large number of omissions and several mistakes. It would be necessary to redraw it to a larger scale so as to show details, and enter dimensions. There are a large number of sculptured panel ceilings, which must be shown in dotted lines on the plan cross sectional drawing of the building is required. 4 photographs have been taken, two of them have been taken in bad light, and they have to be redone, besides quite a number of photographs both detailed and general. An architectural and sculptural description of the temple is necessary.

Time required

Two months.

Belgavi. Chikodi Taluk

Triputantheshwara temple.

This temple is not quite so large as Kedareshwara It has three shrines, and an old open pillared mandapa with well carved pillars. 4 of the pillars are very peculiar and have brackets in their sides. The outside walls are plain but at various places there are fine sculptured panels. The buildings rests on raised

earthen basement, and some of the earth has been washed by rain, some parts of the upper walls are undermined, and will certainly afterwards fall, unless the earth is filled in. Some of the walls are partly cracked and the roof is covered with young trees, which should be removed.

There are a number of sculptures and carved pillars scattered in various parts of the village and a curious rock stone (2 ft 3 ins) in the big road (from Perubidi to Garudagamba road) of the village. There are three other small temples in the village, viz Mallikarjuna, Panchalinga and Someshwara as well as a number of sculptures, piets and images. These require no illustration but a reference has to be made to them in the general description.

Work done:-

A plan and 4 drawings and two photographs.

Work to be done:-

The plan contains a number of omissions, and it will have to be verified with measurements. Photos of some of the piers and sculptured panels before referred to and architectural description.

Time required:- Two weeks.

Onikeshwara Temple

A small ruined temple of which only the shrine remains. It is densely grown over with trees, whose roots have entirely destroyed the superstructure. The exterior retains none of its original form and a huge heap of fallen stones

Near here are a number of Nirakals and inscribed stone, a sculptured image of Siva and Parvati and Nandi

Work done:-
A drawing and a photograph

Work to be done:-
Nothing to be done.

Kubbattur. Taluk Taluk.

Kaitabheshwara Temple.

The building is a large and well sculptured one. The plan consists of a single shrine with a front open pillared Mahamantapam in front. It has many beautiful sculptures but much of them has been destroyed or obliterated by coatings of chunnam and plaster. Around the temple there are 5 other small shrines. In the northeast corner of what must have been the courtyard is a small buried temple, with its roof levelled with the ground. The doorway on the north has been partly exposed by an excavated pit, thus showing some carving. This doorway cleared exposed and the interior cleared at, a very slight excavation will be sufficient for this purpose. If this temple was originally built underground, as the outside of the walls may be kept, and there will be no necessity to excavate the exterior of the wall.

It is a pity that some recent mud walls have been

erected between piers and the Mukhamandapam, which mars the beauty of the structure. A peepul tree has taken root on the shrine tower and ultimately cause its ruin, unless rooted out

Work already done:-

One plan and three photographs.

Work to be done:-

The plan of the temple as drawn contains a number of omissions which have to be rectified, and measurements taken. A measured cross sectional drawing of the building must be made. Three photographs have been taken by the Archaeological Office, but the light has evidently been bad, and they are defective. Some other general and detailed photographs have to be taken. Also an architectural and sculptural description

Time required:-

About a month.

Mysore District.

Hoskholai village. Krishnarajpet Taluk.

Lakshminarayana temple.

A moderately sized temple with three shrines attached to a central mandapam. It is the most exquisitely carved temple ever not seen in the course of my travels. It is a miniature of the great temple at Halebid. The plan consists of a central hall containing 12 finely carved pillars, with Devanesh-waries or deities, all different and most beautiful

The doors of the three shrines are all well carved too. The central shrine contains an image of Lakshminarayana, the south one [former-] had an image of Gopalakrishna], which seems to have been removed several years ago to a temple at Kannambadi about 9 miles from Trench Rocks. It is also said to be of the Chalukyan style, though not so finely carved as the one at Hoscholalu. The north shrine contains Lakshminarayana with Sridevi idol. In front of the temple, there is a stone pillared mandapam facing about the 16th century. The three shrines rest on a carved and moulded basement. The exterior walls of the three shrines are more exquisitely carved, in the style of the Halebeid temple. The main walls are entirely covered by images in niches, surmounted by miniature temple towers. The central shrine has got a finely carved tower in perfect order. On the exterior of the three walls of the central shrine has small double shrines without images. The temple is all in perfect order. This temple of the village is enclosed in an old ruined fort. There is an inscription stone at the eastern door of the fort. Compartively modern. Close to the inner northern fortwall there is a small ruined temple with a finely carved image of Vishnu. Immediately there is a limbed stone

with a Canarese inscription. There is an inscribed Virakal with three sculptured panels. It appears that more inscriptions have not been copied

The moat of the temple is waterwashed
It was represented to me that the erection of a compound wall was necessary.

Work already done:

Nothing has to be done.

Work to be done

A plan and section of the temple, about 3 general photographs, and a number of detailed photographs of the various deities and other sculptures including pillars. Ceilings, doors etc. An architectural and sculptural description of the whole temple.

Time required. Two and a half or three months.

Govindachetti Head Sikkeri. Krishnaji Rao Naik.

Panchalingeshwara temple.

A large temple.
There are five shrines, standing in a row side by side, facing the east. In front there is a long mandapam with 51 pillars, 17 in a row, and one other in the centre extending along the whole front of the five shrines. The pillars are not carved. The front of the mandapam is enclosed with perforated stone windows. In the spaces between the main shrines are about 13 small sculptured niches or small shrines containing images of

various deities. The ceilings are plainly carved. The shrine doors are not well carved. But they are white washed. There are 5 Linigas and 5 Nandeeshwaras in front of each. In the Maha mandapam there is a large inscribed slab 6ft high so entirely covered with oil, used for worship, with letters that can scarcely be distinguished. The front mantapam has two entrances with pillared porches in front, containing a Nandeeshwara in each

Some plants such as banyan etc have grown over the temple and particularly on the tower, which must be removed or cut at once.

Outside front portion of the mandapam, and the two porches are surmounted by pedimental stone blocks, which are uncarved. The exterior walls of the temple have a base of 5 courses, which are intended to be carved. The walls themselves have rows of miniature Shrines and towers, each containing images of various deities. All the towers are built of stone, and in perfect condition up to the Kalasa. All the towers have plain blocks, which were intended to be carved, but have not been carved. The general plan and design of the temple are peculiar and well worthy of illustration.

Work done

No work has been done

Work to be done

Plan, Cross section of the temple and various photographs. Architectural and sculptural description of the temple

Time required.

Three months

Nickeri. Krishnarajapet Taluk

Brahmeshwara temple.

One main shrine and a large enclosed mandapam in front. In the main shrine there is a Lingam called Brahmeshwara, and there are various other deities in small niches or small shrines. In the mandapam, there are 4 beautifully carved pillars with projecting figures in brackets and a finely carved central ceiling and in front there are perforated windows. In front of the temple, facing the main shrine, there is a detached shrine containing Nandishwara

On the exterior of the temple there is a well carved base, the main walls are plastered at the corners with small miniature representations of temples between, each of which contains various deities, the cornices and sculptures are numerous blocks, intended for carving, but only a few are carved. The stone cover over the shrine is in perfect condition up to the Summit or Kalasa, and is covered with carving blocks, but only a few are actually carved. The temple is enclosed in a courtyard wall, and inside the courtyard are various subsidiary shrines and a number of carved stones. Lying on the north side of the temple there is a large inscribed slab, and on the southside of the entrance porch, there is an inscription on the pillar. The temple is all in perfect preservation, but there are a few plants on the wall which should be removed

In the northeast corner there is a small shrine dedicated to Veerabhadraswara (Veerail

temple at Kubbattur)

Work done.

No work has been done.

Work to be done.

A ground plan and a section of the building, some general and detailed photographs and an architectural and sculptural description of the temple. The temple is well worthy of illustration, especially as there are some peculiarities in plan. But the compound walls are somewhat in ruinous condition.

Time required.

Three months are required.

In the village to the south of the above temple there is a small Jnanadanandeswami temple. It has got sculpture on the outside walls, and a stone tower in complete preservation. In front there is a mandapam which has fallen into ruins. Inside there are circular carved pillars.

A plan might be made

Time required

A week.

Towards the South of the tank, there is a temple called Malleshwar. It is somewhat in ruinous condition. It has a number of plain circular pillars in front of the mandapam and two inscribed stones and also a few carvings. They require no illustration, but a slight description might be made.

Somanathpur. T. Narasipur Taluk.

Keshava Temple.

This is one of the largest and well known temples. Consists of three shrines Starshaped in plan, opening off a large pillared mahamandapam In the two side shrines there are two beautiful images of Venu Gopalakrishna, and Keshava Janardana. The ceilings of the shrines and antechambers are all finely carved. The ceilings between the pillars of

of the [illegible] are high and dome shaped and covered with exquisite carving. No photographs or drawings of these have been made. The ceilings are different from each other.

The walls of the Mukamandapam have perforated stone windows. The temple stands on a high basement whose plan follows that of the main temple itself. The temple ~~stands~~ is surrounded in a courtyard with an almost continuous rows of small cells or shrines, opening on to verandahs which run in front of them. All these are beautifully carved.

There are sculptured pillars near the main shrine, all in perfect preservation. On the walls there is a sculptured base of a cornice with usual animals and representation of historical scenes above. These there are a continuous series of niches, which are representations of Nayaka

deities above each of these is a representation of a shrine tower. These are surmounted by carved cornice. Above that there is the shrine tower already alluded to. The whole carving and sculpture of every part of the building is of the most intricate and beautiful description, and the star-shaped projections, which show on every part of the wall, give a fine artistic effect of light and shade. The front of the courtyard has a pillared porch of well carved ceilings and pranks.

work already done.

There is one large plan of the entire building, but it contains numerous omissions and several mistakes. Probably it has to be redrawn, and the measurements to be verified. There are 7 other detailed drawings of pillars and ceilings etc. no drawings of the fine ceilings of the Mahamandapam [illegible]. Eleven photographs have

been taken. A few of these have been taken in dull light, and have to be redone.

Work to be done.

Either a new plan of the buildings or correction of the old one if possible. But as in the present plan the intricate details of sculpture and angles of the wall are not shown clearly and probably necessary to make a new plan to a large scale. A Cross Section of the building is also necessary. Some other photos are needed especially of the ceilings, and the fine maps of two rice strains, besides details of other sculpture. Architectural and sculptural description.

Time required:-

Four months.

About a mile towards the west of the temple it is said to be that there is another ruined temple (said to be built by Dasaratha.) Kalinga

~~Sculptor's account of the temples~~

Half a mile to the east of Mukkhanad there is a ruined temple of Panchalinga. Its plan is similar to the one of the same name at Govindahalli. The shrines stand in a row. In front there is a long mandapam with three rows of 17 pillars each. In this case there is little or no carving; and there are three towers over the central shrine. There is an inscribed stone in front.

Sudmi village: Mandya district. Near Mandya town.
Ananthapadmanabha temple.

It is 4 miles east of Mandya at the village of Sudmi. There is a small Chalukyan temple of Ananthapadmanabha. In front of the shrine there is a four pillared mandapam, with a well carved dome in the centre, and 8 small ceilings

around. The pillars are circular moulded and have some ornaments on the upper portions of the square capitals. The Shrine door is well carved, and two fine Dwarapalas which stand on each side of it, have been removed and are resting near the pillared mantapam. In the mandapam there is an inscribed slab. The shrine is square in plan with numerous projections on the four walls. The Shrine is surmounted by a stone tower, which is in fairly good preservation, and though there are some cracks in the masonry, caused by some trees which are still growing there. If the trees are removed, it may be expected that the tower remain in its present condition, but if not the trees will ultimately cause its destruction. The tower has numerous blocks from base to summit these have been intended to be carved but most

of them are plain. The front mandapam is also in fairly good preservation, but most of the outer facing of the carved stones have fallen, and only the inner facing of stones now supports the roof.

In front of the building are the ruins of a porch. At present there is a heap of fallen stones. On either side of the temple on every side are heaps of fallen sculptured stones. At the northwest ~~corner~~ exterior of the Mahamandapam a portion of the outer facing of the wall remains, and contains some interesting architectural moulded work.

The image of the shrine has been set up in a small modern temple, a short distance in front.

Northeast of the village of Budni is a ruined temple of Jewish. Its plan is similar to the one described. But in this case the plan of the shrine is star shaped. It contains some very good

work, but the architectural effect depends upon more architectural ~~effect~~ moulded work, and the numerous projections and pilasters which cover every part of the exterior of the exterior of the walls. In front there is a porch in tottering condition. It contains beautifully moulded and ~~carved~~ stone domed ceiling which is worthy of reproduction. The central ceiling of the Mahamandapam is also fine and similar to the one at the porch. The state of the ruin of the building is similar to the one just above described. The interior of the shrine and mandapam is all in fairly good order, with the outer face of the stones on the mandapam is partly fallen and the shrine tower is away.

Photograph of these two ceilings and that of some mandi in front of the mandapam may be taken

Time required.

A week.

Brief. mandya taluk.

Mallikarjuna temple

It plan is a three shrine opening off a four pillared Mahamandapam. In front there is an extensive porch with carved pillars on the sides and

the space between filled by perforated windows. The central shrine is a linga called Mallikarjuna. The south shrine contains the image of Narayana, the north one is vacant, but it seems to have contained the image of Rukmini Gopalakrishna. There are various images of sculptures around the interior walls of the mahamandapam. In the mahamandapam and the antarālam, there are ten finely carved ceilings. The central and most beautiful of these has been recently removed to admit light and air. This is a thing that ought not to have been done; and if possible it might be replaced. In the shrines also there are carved ceilings. The doors of the shrines, and the front doors of the mahamandapam are well sculptured. In the front porch there is a well carved Hendrikeshwara, and there are two finely carved ceilings in the porch. On the southside of the porch there is a large inscribed stone. On the exterior of the building there is a stone inscription over the main shrine. The side shrines have no towers. The external walls of the temple are covered with fine sculpture in the style of that at Somanathpur.

Some repairs to the temple at a cost of Rs 800/- are being carried out under the supervision of the sanitary Inspector (Mandyar Palak). If the work is continued in the present manner the whole beauty of the temple, will be utterly destroyed. What it has been done to a certain extent already. There are many open joints in the walls and if they simply had these filled up with Colored plaster, so that the plaster might not encroach on the sculpture on the surface of the wall, it will be sufficient for all purposes of efficient repair. But instead of that a Great Masses of fine sculpture have been overlaid, and obliterated under a thick mass of glaring white Chunam. At the principle corners of the Shrines and the Mantapams & huge sloping buttresses of brickwork, 3 feet in height, and more projection of the same length. These block all the sculptures of the building and utterly destroy the artistic beauty of the exterior. It would have been quite sufficient, if sloping Stone beams had been erected in the very same places. As has been done at several of the temples at Srivanbelpolo. I should suggest that the work as at present being carried out be stopped, and the work should be entrusted to

some department such as the Archeological who can direct it properly.

In front there is an entrance tower with 31 pillars with two side shrines one containing Ganapathi and the other Lingam. Outside of the present modern east wall of the temple is a stone stambha with two sculptured images on the top. In the northeast of the courtyard there is a small detached shrine

Work that has been done

6 photographs have been taken. Some of these are not very good, are evidently taken in dull light. But it will now be impossible to take other general views owing to the disfiguring masses of Chunnam which cover many of the sculptures. And the mouldy buttresses at the corners.

Work to be done.

Photographs of some of the individual images and a measured plan of the whole building.

Time required.

One month or a month and a half.

Tinnevelly District.

Tinnevelly Town. Tinnevelly Sub-Taluk

Chennisaraya Swami temple.

It is a Simple Shrine with an antechamber, four pillared Mukamandapam and porch. There is very little Sculpture in the interior. Almost all the work seems to have mouldings. On the beams of the front porch, and the mandapam there are inscriptions. The ceilings are Comparatively plain. The plan of the Shrine is Star-shaped. On the exterior of the walls & the mukhamandapam there is no figure-sculpture work; but all the walls are covered with pilasters and other moulded work. A Stone tower Complete to the Summit surmounts the Shrine. There are Some plants growing on the Shrine, which should be removed. The walls have Sunk slightly at places, through defective foundation caused by washing away of the Soil from the raised basement on which the temple stands. This could be prevented by closing the joints of the retaining walls and also by replacing Some of the ~~retaining~~ Stones that have fallen.

No work has been done.

Work to be done.

A plan and an architectural description might be made.

Time required.

Three weeks or a month required.

Moola Shankareshwara temple.

The plan generally is the same as the other one. In this case the entrance porch is on the south of the mukha-mandapam. Some broken beams have been supported by modern stone pillars. On the lintel over the front door there is an inscription. The Shrine has a stone tower Complete to the Summit. The exterior of the walls is covered with moulded pilasters differing in design from the other temple This is a very good specimen of the plane moulded Style

No work has been done.

Work to be done.

A plan and probably several photographs are required, also a sectional and architectural description.

Time required

Three weeks or one month.

On enquiry it is ascertained that there is a temple at Thandarai and another at Srikkal, both about 6 miles to the south of Tiruvellarai town; the Tahsildar of Tiruvellarai has seen them and corroborates the above statement

At Srikkal, 2 miles from Tiruvellarai, there is a temple but it is not to be pronounced Chalukyan.

Thandarai village - Thiruvellarai Sub-Taluk.

Kalyaneshwara temple.

A single shrine with a well carved door, Mahamandapam, with a finely carved ceiling. The central one, is especially so. The exterior of the Mahamandapam has been entirely ruined built up

with rough stones. The plan of the shrine is starshaped, and has fine carved base sculptures etc on the walls like that of Hoysaleshwara built by Vankanachari. The carvings are not so fine done. The upper part of the Shrine tower is entirely ruined. It is built up with rough stones, some of the blocks are uncarved, and some sculptures are partially executed. In the case of six Gopuras all are carved except the one intended for scenes from the Ramayana etc which is left blank. Some names are inscribed below some images, probably like at Somanathpur.

No work has been done.

Work to be done.

It is doubtful if there is anything to be done except an architectural description.

Further west of the village is the

Chennakeshava Temple.

Its plan and general state of preservation are similar to the one above described. The interior of the building is all in good order. But the

Exterior of the main shrine covered ruined and built up with rough stones. The style and finish of the sculpture are similar to those of the above temple, and there is also a plain course of the base for the epic scenes. Both temples are evidently of the same sculptor

work done and to be done

No work has been done and nothing is required.

Hassan District

Nuggehalli village. Channarayapatna Taluk.

Lakshminarasimhaswami temple.

The general style & construction of this temple resembles almost exactly those of the Hoscholalu temple already described. Both are evidently constructed by the same architect or sculptor, whose name is said to be Dakanachari. It was he who constructed the temple at Halebeed and Belur, and the peculiarity of style and sculpture and architecture observed

both here are shown in this temple also. Another peculiarity which is common to this temple and Halebeid is the heads of all the images have been coloured red, and except a few general differences the description given of the Hoysholeshwara temple almost equally applies to this also. Some of these variations are :-

The Gods in the several shrines are slightly different. The Centre shrine contains Keshava image, the north shrine contains Lakshminarasimha and the southern shrine, contains Gopalakrishna image. Instead of 12 pillars in the mandapam here are 8 pillars. —

The two side shrine towers have been restored in brick and plaster. The two mandapams in front of the shrine are of recent construction, the one may be dated from the 16th century

Work done.

Three photographs have been taken.

Work to be done.

The work is similar to the one proposed

for the Hosaholalu temple.

Time required

The same period proposed for the Hosaholalu temple.

There is a big inscribed stone in the southern side of the temple, which has been already copied out, but now it has fallen face downwards and it ought to be set up in position again. There is another inscription imbedded in the wall in the inside of the temple. The temple is all in good Condition and no repairs are necessary -

Sri Lakshmi Narasimha temple at Kaggeralli.

There is one main Shrine, a Mahamandapam and a porch facing the east. These form the original Chalukyan Construction. But on the southside several more modern Mandapams have been attached, through these there is an entrance to the Shrine. There is thus this peculiarity, that the God faces the south instead of the east. The Shrine and through the Mandapams in the south the Shrine door is observed. The plan of the Shrine is peculiar in that it is Stellated. It is surmounted

by a stone tower Complete to the Summit. On the Exterior of the building, there is not much figures Sculpture floral ornament. But the striking architectural effect is obtained by a continued succession of architectural ~~beautiful~~ mouldings

The roof of the modern portion of the two Mandapams is leaky, through the Vegetation growing on the roo

Work that has been done:

One photo has been taken.

Work to be done:

One plan and a few photographs. Architectural and sculptural description of the building

Time required:-

one month.

A short distance to the South east of the above temple, there is a partly ruined temple of Someshwara. It is a plain east Construction of two shrines and a pillared mantapam. It is similar to the one Malleshwara temple at Kilkeri The land assigned for this temple is utilized for the upkeep of the Sadasiva temple. No work

is required, except a reference in the description of the antiquities of the place.

The villagers are willing to contribute Rs300/- to restore this temple, the rest being borne by Government

Jinanathapura - North of Sravanabelgola

Shanthieshwara Swami temple (Jain one).

The plan is a single shrine opening off a four pillared mahamandapam. There are 4 blackstone well carved pillars, one of which contains an inscription. In the shrine there is an image of Shanthieshwara Swami. There are 9 carved ceilings in the mandapam. On the exterior of the temple, the base has a five courses of moulding with blocks for carving but they are plain. The walls are covered with images surmounted by miniature towers and floral ornaments. The niches in the principle projections has jain images and other niches have various deities and images. There is no tower over the shrine and the walls all round the temple are surmounted by modern plastered corners. The chief peculiarity of this temple is the presence

of gain images in the sculpture on the walls. The side walls of the front mandapam are fractured & have been supported outside by leaning stone piers.

Work done.

Three detail photographs have been taken.

Work to be done.

A few general and other photographs are required. It is also necessary to make a measured plan of the building and also a description of the whole.

Time required:

About a month.

Akkhanabadi ma Navanbelgola.

Parshwanatha idol.

It is half a mile north of Navanbelgola. It is also in Chalukyan style; instead of sculptures, the exterior walls have moulded plasters. It has been intended to sculpture the other portions as the walls and towers but only the plain blocks remain. Such sculptures would add to the attractiveness of this monument.

Work done.

No work has been done.

Work to be done.

Possible a plan may be made, but it can be decided afterwards. (A plan, description and photos.)

Time required:- 1 month

Chennakeshava Down-

Keshava temple.

The temple is not in the list, and no work has been done, except probably the inscriptions. The plan of the temple is a single shrine with pillared mandap in front. In front of that again is a porch with two pillars. This combines the ancient chalukyan one. In front of this again a more modern one with six pillars has been constructed. In the shrine is an image of Keshava, and also of Bhuvaneshwari which are all well carved. In the mandapam in front of the shrine. There are 4 circular moulded pillars. The front door of the mandapam is plainly carved. The outside walls of the mandapam and shrine are devoid of floral carving. Plain blocks meant for the purpose. On the walls are plain moulded [redacted]

plaster. The only piece of carving on the exterior is the ornament on the walls of the shrine. The stone lintel over the shrine has no carving, but is covered with plain blocks. It is much disfigured by plaster or chunnam repairs one. On the entrance frock are two inscribed slabs, entirely covered by whitewash, but it is understood they have already been copied by the Archaeological Department.

Work to be done.

It is scarcely necessary to do any work here unless it should be found desirable to make representation of one of the plainer examples.

Structure. Ganesh Hobli – Arackere Taluk.

Keshava temple.

A single shrined temple, 4 pillared mukhamantapa, Except a well carved ceiling in the mukhamantapa there is not much sculpture inside. In front of the mukhamantapam there is a two pillared porch, surrounded by a fine carved parapet There is a well sculptured ceiling overhead and it is surmounted by a pediment. In front

There are two Carved elephants. At the southside of a porch, there is an inscribed Stone. The whole of the exterior of the temple, mahamandapam, Shrine and stone towers are covered with an abundance of minutely-Carved sculpture. The temple is enclosed by a Courtyard wall with pillared Verandahs on four sides. The outside of the Courtyard wall and parts of the interior Verandahs are partly in ruinous condition. In the interior and exterior of the double porch there are four finely-sculptured Ceilings

<u>work that has been done:-</u>

8 photographs have been taken.

<u>work to be done:-</u>

Some other photographs of the Ceilings and sculpture, measured plan and section, Architectural and sculptural description

<u>Time required</u>

Two months

A representation was made to me that the temple was

endowed with extensive lands formerly, and which have come upon the Revenue sale, but been held in abeyance. The temple may be restored.

Trichur Town - - Trichur Taluk.

Ezhava temple.

This a very fine and peculiar designed temple. Both the exterior and interior are covered with abundance of beautiful Sculpture. The plan of the Shrine is star-shaped. In front there is an antechamber and a mukhamandapam with four central pillars and 4 others of a porch in front of that. The walls of the mukhamandapam both inside and outside have Sculptured niches with ornamental pilasters between them. Every space on the roof formed by divisions of the pillars has a tree carved (Kalpa Vriksha). The exterior of the Shrine and tower are covered with most ornate sculptures from base to summit. The temple is enclosed with a modern built wall with an iron gate in front, and there is a watch employed by the P. W. D. to look after the buildings.

but nevertheless people have cut inside and scratched and chiselled names by iron instruments on the various parts of the wall and sculptures. Some of these are quite recent. Cattle also are allowed to graze inside. I saw some of them ascend the north temple by the sloping ground at the back of it. All this should be prevented.

The great peculiarity of the temple is the detached great porch which stands in front. It is star shaped on its plan, and has 21 pillars, arranged so that one is at the apex of the star. Surrounding it is a frieze sculptured parapet. At parts this has been restored by plain slabs. But these are irregular, and do not always fit into the old work these are to be altered, so that they can all be in a level. The porch is open throughout, and has a great dome over head. Plainer in exterior, but carved with great profusion of sculptures inside the dom

Immediately adjoining the temple on the north is another one of an entirely different plan.

It has two Shrines placed some distance apart, but connected by walls. In front of which is an open mandapam with three rows of 24 pillars with an inscription on one of them. It is altogether plainer in ornament than the other temples. and has some sculptures on the Shrine door. The towers of the Shrines on the west exterior of the walls are ruinous

About 200 yards south of the temple is a mound which is said to have contained a temple in it. are a number of stones stuck on the ground there. Here are sculptured ones. one of these stands near one of the ground, and has a long inscription below the sculptured panel. The other five are sunk deep into the ground, but whether this has been done intentionally or not I am uncertain

Work done

There is a ground plan of the described temple only, and 15 of the drawing

as also the Photographs

Work to be done

The present plan contains a number of omissions, which will have to be entered on it. The main Gopuram and temple is also an interval East and should also be shown alongside. A measured cross section is required and some fine detailed photographs. Architectural and sculptural description is also required.

Time required.

About Six weeks

Kattumalli village - Arasikere Taluk.

Keshava temple.

The plan of the Central temple and the General design and style of sculpture resemble the Great temple at Somanathpur. Three Shrines enter off a large pillared Mukamandapam with perforated Stone windows. In front is an enclosed porch. On this is an inscription. There is a tower over the west Shrine. Which has three Shrines on the exterior wall

as at Hoysholeshu. Inside here is a good deal of sculpture including niches, pillars and ceilings and shrine doors. Around the building, there is a sculptured base of six courses, with the course intended for Ramayana left blank as observed at Pattadakal. The main walls have two tiers of sculptures, the lower contains images of deities in niches and upper, small shrine towers. Above these are highly ornamental series of cornices.

All the sculptures both on the exterior and the interior is in the highest style of artistic workmanship. The ~~Stone~~ temple stands on a high moulded basement with six flight of steps on the front and two sides, at each side of these stairs is a small shrine of Lakshmi-Narasimha. The entrance on the east is through a pillared porch, near which is an inscribed stone

Some plants are growing ~~here~~ on the temple which have been cut down from time to time

by the orders of the manager, but they have always grown again. It will be desirable to provide them with the scrub eradicator to destroy the roots. The roofs leak and have to be repaired before the rains set in.

Work done.

Three photographs have been taken.

Work to be done.

A measured plan and section, some other photographs, Architectural and sculptural description.

Time required

Three months.

Some Shiva Temple (Harnahalli)

The plan and general design are similar to the Keshava temple, except that a great part of the space intended for ornament is unearved with these exceptions, the general description of that temple applies to this also. Portions of the Mahamantapam are partly in ruinous condition and at present are under repair by the P.W.D. at-

an estimated cost of Rs 2500. It is to be hoped that in the conduct of these repairs, unsightly masses of white chunnam will not be smeared over to disfigure the sculpture, as was the case at Baroda. I would request that definite instructions might be given to that effect.

Work done.

3 drawings and 4 photographs.

Work to be done:-

General description of the temple required.

This can be done within the period allotted for the Keshava temple.

Koramangala Village. Dudda Hobli. Kasaba Hlbk.

Bucheshwara temple.

This is a very fine temple, and has a much more arrangement of plan than any of the buildings yet visited. In all these three there is a shrine, antechamber, and enclosed mantapam. This has an additional bare open pillared mukha-mandapam in front of these, which takes the place

of the small porch often found at other buildings.
Beyond that again towards the east is an attached
shrine of Suryanarayana and there is another
one to the Northeast corner dedicated to Kalabhairava.
The whole of the exterior and interior are covered
with beautiful sculpture, and the temple is altogether
unique. The general arrangement of sculpture
is what is usual in other temples. It is altogether of
a very high order of art. There are two inscribed
stones outside the Mahamandapam

The whole of the roof is overgrown with dense
vegetation especially on the Suryanarayana temple,
which have caused the ceilings to leak, especially
in the central ceiling of the Mahamandapam
which has been so fractured, admits light, and
rain through the open cracks. The people propose
to remove the central part of this ceiling and cover
it with glass. Great care may be taken in fixing
it. This vegetation ought to speedily removed.

Some repairs and an erection of a new brick

Courtyard wall are being undertaken. The bricks are of a very inferior quality and will simply be dissolved or washed away by rain. But in such repairs of this, the first duty to be undertaken should be the complete removal of the vegetation; for as long as it remains, damage is being caused to the building. The north and south outfaces of the east verandah and the outface of the north and south verandahs and the entrance of the verandah in shrine have been partially forced out by the roots of the plant, growing at those parts of the wall. And repairs to these, no insipid brick buttresses are to be allowed as at Bharat. The temple authorities state that at these defective portions of the walls, it is proposed to remove these stones and refix them in position. But if this is to be done, it will require a large addition to the estimates as require great skill in execution.

Work done.

4 drawings and 7 photographs.

Work to be done.

A measured plan and section, some of the

photographs of sculptures and etchings. General description

Time required

Two months.

Near a fortune to the north of the other temple, there is a ruined temple containing several shrines, open pillared mandapams and two large inscribed stones. It contains some specimens of good work, but dense overgrown with dark foster vegetation, and in a course of a few years, it would become completely ruined. The arrangement of the plan is peculiar, and a measurement of it might be made.

Time required to be included within two months provided for the other buildings.

Dodgadalli Village. Saligram Hobli - Hassan Taluk.

Akkanidevi temple.

The temple is peculiar in many ways. It stands in an ancient Courtyard wall intact. At each corner is a Shrine with a Stone tower Complete

At the south-west corner there is another detached shrine
[illegible] complete. At the north-east corner there
is another detached shrine with tower complete, dedicated
to Kalabhairava. The main temple is formed of a
square pillared mahamandapam with 4 shrines,
one opposite to each face of the mandapam. Each
of these shrines has a complete stone tower. Every
one has got a Chalukyan emblem. Inside the
mandapam there is a good deal of moulded work,
and carved ceilings, and the two carved emaciated
Bethalas figures, showing bones, skeletons etc are at
the shrine door of the east temple.

At the east shrine, there is Mahakali, West
shrine, no idol, (it is reported to have been
removed some years back), North shrine, Virupak
-eshwara, South shrine, Lakshmi.

On the exterior, all over the building, there is
no great profusion of sculptured ornament, but
there is a good deal of moulded work.
including representation of miniature shrines
instead of the sculptured images usually seen in

niches, fourteen of them bear inscription. There are also 4 detached inscribed Stones in the Courtyard. On the northside of the Courtyard there is an entrance pillared porch. On the southside is a gate leading to the adjoining tank. Some of the Stones of the Courtyard wall adjoining the gate have fallen. This seems to be the only ruinous part of the temple. All the rest is in good preservation. No puja is performed in this temple, because the temple lands are assessed and enjoyed by the Local Shanbhogue.

Work done:-

No work has been done

Work to be done.

A complete Plan and Section. Some photographs and general description.

Time required.

Three months.

Belur Town. Belur Taluk.

Keshava temple

The main temple is Keshava. Which stands near

the centre. It has two extensive pillared mandapam in front. The main shrine has three niches in the interior and three on the exterior. Of the three former have been omitted from the plan prepared by the archaeological department. South of this temple, and near the southwall of the courtyard is the Kappechenni-carayar Shrine. In general plan it is similar to the main temple, but is small in dimension. On the west of the main shrine is a small shrine of Vera-narayana. The three temples, the two former specially exhibit both internally and externally the highest phases of Chalukyan art. A fuller description in the meanwhile is unnecessary. Around the walls of the Courtyard, are numerous other shrines mandapams, tanks etc. These are generally a glorious Sort of architecture. There are about 100 inscriptions in the temple.

Work done.

A plan and twenty two drawings of various shrines have been made. The plan contains a large number of omissions and mistakes. 17 photographs have been taken.

Work to be done

Corrections and re-measurements of some parts of the plan; if not possible, a new plan, a measured cross section, number of detailed photographs of some of the ceilings, and individual sculptures. General description of the temple.

Time required.

Three months are required. If a new plan has to be made, it will take a longer period, probably four months.

~~Kopar village. Gopalrao Patil Koparedeul.~~

Belur Town. Belur Taluk

Shankareshwara temple.

When I was at Belur, I was assured that there were no other Chalukyan temples here. But after my visit to Mudigere and on my way back to Belur, I observed a small temple by the side of the road in some fields, about a furlong west of the Belur fort. The plan of the shrine is square with a number of projections on the different exterior faces. On each of these is carved a

miniature Shrine. The Shrine is surmounted by a stone tower, with horizontal moulded courses all covered with plaster. In front is a porch, with a well carved door in front, having a sculptured pediment above, and perforated windows in each side. Inside is a fine Bhuvaneshwari. Above the roof of the porch is a fine sculptured figure of Ishwara. In front there is a stone basement which shows that there was once a pillared mantapam in front. Almost alongside and on the north of the Ishwara temple shrine is the Amman temple. It has plain stone walls with a slightly moulded door in front, and an open porch containing two circular moulded piers. It is surmounted by a ruinous brick tower, more modern than the original temple. In front of the Swamy's Shrine is another plain stone shrine containing a large stone Nandi. Between the two Shrines there is a Balipeeta and to the north of the Shrine there is a Dwajastamba.

No work has been done, and nothing is necessary.

The temple is said to have some lands but price seems to have been not regularly performed

It is worth preservation.

Chekkatanahalli, Kalebeid Hobli. Belur Taluk.

Chotteshwara Temple.

The plan is a square ~~form~~ four pillared mandapam with an entrance porch containing a finely carved ceiling on the southside and three shrines opening off the other three sides. There are 9 finely carved ceilings in the mandapam and one in each of the antarala mandapams of each of the shrine. They make it 12 in all. There is not very much other carving inside. The centre space of the floor of the mandapam has been dug in search of treasure and the earth is heaped up along side. This should be filled into the pit, else the foundation of the four central pieces may be weakened, and the whole central roof might fall. In the main north shrine there is an image, as also in the east one. There is a stone lower over each of the shrines, east and west of which are intact. The north one is simply a heap of ruined stones. There is scarcely any ornament on the exterior of the building, the

Shrines are square with projections on the different faces, and at each of the angles there is a pilaster. The base is plain moulded with blocks for ornament at intervals. The towers are similar moulded. Of very few blocks are carved. On the south side of the east tower is a large peepul tree growing on the wall. It should be removed or it will bring the tower down. There is some repetchin on the exterior of the other towers and roofs also. Near the same portion of the building there is an inscribed stone.

work done.

A plan has been made, but it contains numerous mistakes, and there is no scale. A photograph has been taken.

work to be done.

A new measured plan. General photograph and description.

Time required

one month.

A short distance to the west are the ruins of a small chalukyan temple (Virunna Devara) with some good sculptures on each side of the

the Shrine door, and some massive pillars of an ancient type, and a ruined mandapam in front. To the south of this is a mound with the ruins of Chalukyan Building (Veerabhadra Devaru)

Halebeid Village - Halebeid Hobli - Belur Taluk

Kedareshwara Temple

It is a well known temple at Halebeid and has undergone extensive restoration. It has a large pillared mandapam, one main standing Shrine on the west, and a rectangular Shrine in the north and south. There is a porch with perforated windows towards the east. There has been extensive restoration carried out in all parts of the building, but I think sufficient of the original work remains to justify its inclusion in the Survey.

Work done.

A plan has been made, which includes not only the old work, but also part of the new. 10 photographs have been taken. There is one other drawing and three tracings

Work to be done

Photographs should be taken of some of the ceilings, as there is peculiarly good light entering through the wide east doorway, thus facilitating photography. A general description. Some account of the plan.

Time required.

One month.

Halebeid village - Halebeid Hobli - Belur Taluk

Hoysaleshwara Temple.

This a well known temple which does not require any description in the meantime.

Some restorations are going on including insertion of new chiselled stones at the north parapet, Dodda Basava. These are entirely dissimilar to the adjoining ancient stones which have a different form of ornament. Besides having new stones with wide open plastered joints. Greater care should be taken in having the stones closely fitted. At some parts of the lower base course of the building the joints are open and at many places the basement overhangs the

building needs has parts sunk, so that rain water instead of flowing off collects in pools close to the walls and enters the foundation through the open joints. These joints should be cemented as they are in various parts of the building.

Work done.

1 Plan and 11 Drawings, and 24 photographs have been taken. ~~The plan is generally correct. It requires the ceilings to be dotted in. Most of the photographs refer to the exterior. Some general interior views of the halls or mandapams and also some of the ceilings should be made. A description as also a measured section of the building.~~

Work to be done.

The plan is generally correct. It requires the ceilings to be dotted in. Most of the photographs refer to the exterior. Some general interior views of the halls or mandapams and also some of the ceilings should be made. A description as also a measured section of the building.

Time required.

One month and a half.

The existing surface of the roofs of the Rajagopuram and the ~~[illegible]~~ terrace

as with new white mortar used in the repairs. This is a part of the building never intended to be seen originally - as all would be screened by sculptured blocks over the Cornices. Both these ~~buildings~~ temples are overlooked from higher ground so that the white roofs are clearly seen and I would suggest that the inconformity of Contrast now displayed by the white mortar and black stone of the temple would be obviated by some colouring matter being added to the Churnam.

A proposal I would desire to make in regard to the temples at Halebeid and other celebrated places in Mysore, such as Belur, Somanathpur, Sravan-belgola, is the desirability of having photographs of the buildings for sale on the spot. These buildings are yearly visited by large numbers of visitors from all parts of the world, and such a convenience would doubtless be highly appreciated, as it is at well known cities in other parts of India. In Madras, the photographs are prepared by the Archæological Office, which sends them on indent to the local

Executive Engineer. A low rate of about Rs 4
price is placed on each, and they are placed
in the hands of the watcher of the monumen
for sale for visitors. If there is no watcher.
the Servant in charge of the nearest Dak bungalow
takes charge of the disposal of the photographs

A week or two weeks are required even to
see cursorily all the antiquities of the place
and those surrounding.

Halebeid. Veerabhadra temple.

A square shrine with numerous projec
on the wall, each of which has a highly ornam
nich, containing finely sculptured deities.
Behind is a stone tower complete to the summit,
but entirely plastered both over. Near the apex is
the Hoysala emblem. In front is a square
mandapam, whose exterior side walls have
projections and ornaments similar to the
walls of the tower. In the front of this again
there is a more modern stone mandapam

the mosque could not be seen as the key was not available. By the side of this to the north is a partly ruined temple of Guddeshwara. The Shrine is square with numerous projections each of which has a pilaster at the angles. The cover is away, and there is a dense mass of brushwood growing on the roof. In front is a mandapam with 4 circular moulded pillars in the entrance and 12 corresponding pilasters on the walls. Only part of the walls remain however.

One photograph has been taken.

Except a description, probably a plan, nothing more is necessary.

Kavgal village. Gavigal Gobli. Brackere Belak.

Lakshmikantamma Temple.

The general design and sculpture of this building is somewhat like Hoshalu. There are three shrines opening off the central pillared mandapam. The outside walls and the base around them are beautifully sculptured with figures in niches. There is a stone cover over the central

Shrine, with apparently fine sculpture up to the summit, almost completely covered with great masses of Chunnam through which these sculptures project at intervals. If this Chunnam could be removed the temple would be a beautiful one. There are no towers over the side Shrines. Generally in other temples the central Shrine is the chief one. But in this case the north Shrine, which contains which contains the image of Lakshminarasimha which gives its name to the temple. The centre Shrine contains the image of Narayana, and the South Shrine that of Gopalakrishna. In this case the images are similar to the one at Hosaholalu, where the Gopalakrishna image has been removed to Karnambadi.

In the mantapam there are four circular monolith pillars and 9 well carved ceilings. In the original porch, there is another carved ceiling in front of this again there is a more modern pillared mantapam enclosed by walls on the sides. At the entrance there is a more modern Gopuram and some other later buildings in the Compound

On the walls of the main Shrine peepul plant and some other plants have taken root. The pavement of

the earthen plinth platform on which the temple stands has wide open joints which should be cemented. An estimate can be prepared and submitted to the authorities. The cost will not be much.

Work done:-

One photograph.

Work to be done.

Whether to be included in the survey is doubtful.

It was reported that there was a Chalukyan temple at Nelige, 3 miles from Gavagal (Channa-Keshava), and a petition was presented to me to get this repaired at the cost of Govt. But I asked them to submit the same to the Muzrai Department.

North of the village there is a ruined temple of Ganga Vaishnava and another one dedicated to Veerabhadra. The two temples contain some moulded carved pillars, but no other work of interest

Hadagalli District.

Angadi village. Gonibeedu Hobli = Mudigere Taluk.

A short distance to the close there are two Vira Gallus, with some inscription stones and

A short distance lower down - Here are three Jaina-Chalukyan temples, all of them pancha-ayatanas on the left here is the beautiful image of Rishava. These buildings originally Jain Basti's, and evidently used by the Hindus. The image ought to be properly photographed The second and third one are Ishwara temples (Veerabhadra and Malleshwara)

The principle deity is Vasantamma. It is enclosed by a modern wall -

It was reported that there was a chalukyan temple at Devarginda (Rameshwara & Parvati) southwest of Angadi, and 17 miles from Sakleshpur Road.

Amritapur village - Amritapur taluk - Tarikere Taluk.

Amriteshwara temple.

The plan is a square shrine with moulded projections on the outer faces, a moulded base and a stone, sculptured cover. Some parts of the shrine tower are disfigured with masses of Chunnam and some peepul and other plants have grown over the tower.

In front of the Shrine is an Antarala and a pan with a Square four pillared enclosed mandapam in front. This mandapam has nine finely Carved Ceilings and the Antarala mantapam has one. The north outer wall of the mandapam is Carved Similarly to the walls of the Cover. On the south of the Mandapam there is a two pillared porch. On the east side there is a Similar porch, which opens a large open pillared mukha mandapam Containing 44 pillars all highly polished. In the ceiling compartments above them, there are 30 finely Sculptured Ceilings, all different. This Mukha mandapam has entrance porches, on the north south and east sides. It is surrounded by highly Sculptured base with rows of miniature stone lions, the basement of which is under Soil. And above that horizontal panels Containing Scenes from Ramayana (Complete), Bharata (not Adibarva) and Bhagavatha (Complete). The exterior Cornice is supported by modern Stone pillars. At the South West Corner of the Mandapam, a large Cornice Stone has fallen.

Much to the west is Dasinon.

Adjoining the main Shrine on the south is a small ruined temple of Sarada (Saraswati) which stands facing north. It has a Square Shrine, Square four pillared enclosed mandapam and a two pillared porch.

On the northeast of the Courtyard there is a Small Square Shrine, the outerwalls of which have fallen. Inside there is a fine image of Bhairava Devam. The temple stands in a rectangular Courtyard, the original stone walls of which remain in a partly ruinous condition. This wall has been surmounted by Carved battlements, some of which still remain in position. There is an entrance porch on each of the East, West and North sides, that on the west has a Sculptured Ceiling. The two forms are small but the latter being a Square Chamber with four pillars inside, small verandas on the east and west walls, and the entrance door through the North and South walls. Inscription Stones, one on each side of west door into Mukhamandapam a 2 Stones on South east of walled mandapam in front of Shrine.

It is reported that an estimate has been prepared by the P.W.D to repair the temple. If this is so, it is to be hoped that the repairs will be done in a manner which will not impair the beauties of the temple. It should be under expert supervision and advice. If the courtyard walls are repaired, it should be with old stones as far as possible and the carved ~~stones~~ stones reset in position. Just like at the ~~~~ temple at Aiholé, many chiselled and sculptured appear on various parts of the wall. This should be done at once. Some scrub or creeper might be supplied to the temple authorities with instruction for same.

Work done

1 plan, 1 elevation and 11 photographs.

Work to be done.

Corrections and additions to the plan, Cross Section and General description. If possible photographs of the ceilings and interior views of the mahamandapa.

Time required.

About a month.

Bangalore
14/5/14

H. Cousens
Special Officer for the Survey